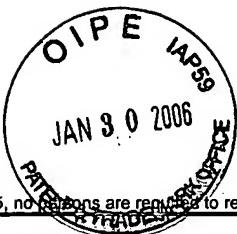


Doc Code: AP.PRE.REQ



PTO/SB/33 (07-05)

Approved for use through xx/xx/200x. OMB 0651-00xx  
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

## PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Docket Number (Optional)

068351.0142

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]

on January 30, 2006

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Typed or printed name Michael Wasaff

Application Number

10/625,998

Filed

07/24/2003

First Named Inventor

Mark B. Lyles

Art Unit

1623

Examiner

Patrick T. Lewis

Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.

This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.

The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s).

Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.

I am the

applicant/inventor.

assignee of record of the entire interest.  
See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.  
(Form PTO/SB/96)

attorney or agent of record.  
Registration number 46,861

A handwritten signature of Michelle M. LeCointe.

Signature

Michelle M. LeCointe

Typed or printed name

512.322.2580

Telephone number

attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.

January 30, 2006

Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34 \_\_\_\_\_

Date

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required.  
Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below\*.



\*Total of \_\_\_\_\_ forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box-1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

ATTORNEY DOCKET  
068351.0142



PATENT APPLICATION  
10/625,998

1

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Mark B. Lyles

Serial No.: 10/625,998

Date Filed: July 24, 2003

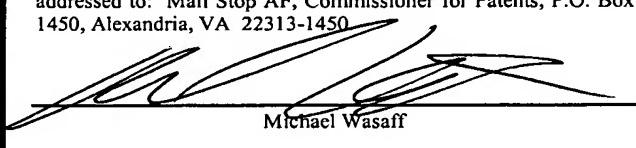
Group Art Unit: 1623

Examiner: Lewis, Patrick T.

Title: **NUCLEIC ACID ANTIOXIDANT COMPOSITIONS,  
METHODS FOR OBTAINING SUCH COMPOSITIONS  
AND FORMULATIONS THEREOF**

**Mail Stop AF**  
Commissioner for Patents  
P. O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

I hereby certify that this document is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as Express Mail No. EV352441151US addressed to: Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450



Michael Wasaff

January 30, 2006

Date

Dear Sir:

**PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW**

In response to the Final Office Action mailed November 1, 2005, Applicant respectfully submits the following and requests favorable review and action thereon.

**PENDING CLAIMS**

1. (Previously Presented) A method of preserving vitamins subject to oxidative damage comprising adding a sufficient amount of purified nucleic acid to the vitamins such that the rate of oxidative damage of the vitamins is reduced.
2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid comprises DNA.
- 3-9. (Canceled)
10. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the vitamins comprise an aqueous solution of hydrophilic vitamins subject to oxidative damage.
11. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the purified nucleic acid is added in a solvent with both hydrophilic and hydrophobic regions, and the vitamins are hydrophobic vitamins.
12. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the nucleic acid is an aggregate of less than 50  $\mu\text{M}$  in diameter, and the vitamins are hydrophobic vitamins.
13. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the purified nucleic acid is sprayed onto the surface of the vitamins.

14. (Previously Presented) A reduced oxidative vitamin composition comprising:  
a majority amount of a vitamin subject to oxidative damage; and  
a sufficient amount of purified nucleic acid to reduce the rate of oxidative damage to  
the vitamin.

15. (Original) The composition method of Claim 14, wherein the nucleic acid  
comprises DNA.

16-24. (Canceled)

## REMARKS

This Application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Final Office Action mailed November 1, 2005. At the time of the Final Office Action, Claims 1, 2 and 10-15 were pending in this Application. Claims 1, 2, and 10-15 were rejected. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration and favorable action in this case.

### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 14-15 were finally rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Applicant respectfully disagrees and asserts Claims 14-15 fully comply with 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. The specification is replete with disclosure describing vitamin compositions, e.g., Example 1 describes a Vitamin C composition comprising 60 % to 80 % nucleic acid per 100 % of Vitamin C: "the optimal proportion of nucleic acid to Vitamin C by weight will fall between 60 % and 80 %." (Page 9, line 1 - page 10, line 1)

### Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1, 2, 10 and 11 were finally rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,235,721 issued to Shibley Ghosal ("Ghosal"). Applicant respectfully traversed and submitted the cited art does not teach all of the elements of the claimed embodiment of the invention. The Applicant asserted that a claim is anticipated only if "each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 USPQ2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Furthermore, the Applicant asserted that for a claim to be anticipated, "the identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant respectfully submitted previously and reasserts now that the art cited as anticipatory by the Examiner cannot anticipate the rejected Claims, because the cited art does not show all the elements of the present Claims.

The Applicant referred the Examiner to a Table in the cited art titled "Comparative Suppressive Effects of DNA Strand Scission." (See Col. 14, lines 24-41) The Applicant specifically informed the Examiner that the point of the Table is to show the effect of Vitamin C and blends of Vitamins C and E on DNA. Not the effect of DNA on Vitamin compositions. According to the Table (as previously pointed out to the Examiner), Vitamin C and a blend of Vitamins C and E have the unwanted effect of "DNA Strand Scission" which results in an unwanted linear form of DNA. (See Compositions 4 and 5 of the Table for "Linear Form of DNA" showing 30% and 60 % linear DNA.) As previously pointed out by the Applicant, it is clear to one of ordinary skill in the art that Table 1 of the cited art (Ghosal) is directed to a composition comprising a majority amount of DNA and a minor amount of Vitamin C and blends of Vitamins C and E. For example, in Table 1, Composition 1=DNA alone, Composition 2 = DNA + OH radical, Composition 3 = DNA + OH radical + Capros, Composition 4 = DNA + OH radical + #1 vitamin C/E blend, and Composition 5 = DNA + OH radical + vitamin C. And as noted previously, the DNA compositions containing vitamins contained an hydroxyl radical generated from Cu(en)<sub>2</sub> – hydrogen peroxide reaction which resulted in DNA strand scission. The cited art (Ghosal) certainly does not teach that DNA has the ability to reduce the oxidative rate of a Vitamin composition. In fact, based upon the cited art (Ghosal), one of ordinary skill in the art would not be inclined to combine DNA and Vitamin C or a blend of Vitamins C and E for any reason --much less for the reason of reducing oxidation in a Vitamin composition. Moreover, the cited art (Ghosal) at best only teaches the combination of CAPROS with absorbic acid. The pending claims are directed to "purified" amounts of nucleic acids, not DNA subjected to a Cu(en)<sub>2</sub> - hydrogen peroxide reaction. Consequently, it is respectfully submitted that the art relied upon by the Examiner, i.e., Ghosal, does not teach or even suggest a Vitamin composition comprising a sufficient amount of purified nucleic acids to reduce the oxidation rate of a Vitamin composition. Withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

**Rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 12-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ghosal. In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the references cited by the

Examiner must disclose all claimed limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (C.C.P.A. 1974). Furthermore, according to § 2143 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). For the same reasons stated above in regards to anticipation, Ghosal alone fails to teach and/or suggest a reduced oxidative vitamin composition which includes in a majority amount of a vitamin and a sufficient amount of purified nucleic acids to reduce the oxidative rate of the vitamin composition. As pointed out previously to the Examiner, the cited art teaches that a minor amount of a vitamin results in DNA strand scission and neither teaches or suggests the addition of a minor amount of a nucleic acid to reduce the oxidative rate of a Vitamin composition. *Prima facie* obviousness has not been established and the rejection is improper. Favorable review is requested.

**CONCLUSION**

Applicant has now made an earnest effort to place this case in condition for examination. Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the application and allowance of the pending claims.

Applicant believes no fees are due, however, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees to Deposit Account No. 50-2148 of Baker Botts L.L.P. in order to effectuate this filing.

If there are any matters concerning this Application that may be cleared up in a telephone conversation, please contact Applicant's attorney at 512.322.2580.

Respectfully submitted,

BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.  
Attorney for Applicant



Michelle M. LeCointe  
Reg. No. 46,861

Date: 1/30/04

**SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO:**

At Customer No. **31625**

512.322.2580  
512.322.8383 (fax)